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(54) **METADATA EXTRACTION FROM BIG DATA SOURCES**

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CPC **G06F 16/254** (2019.01)

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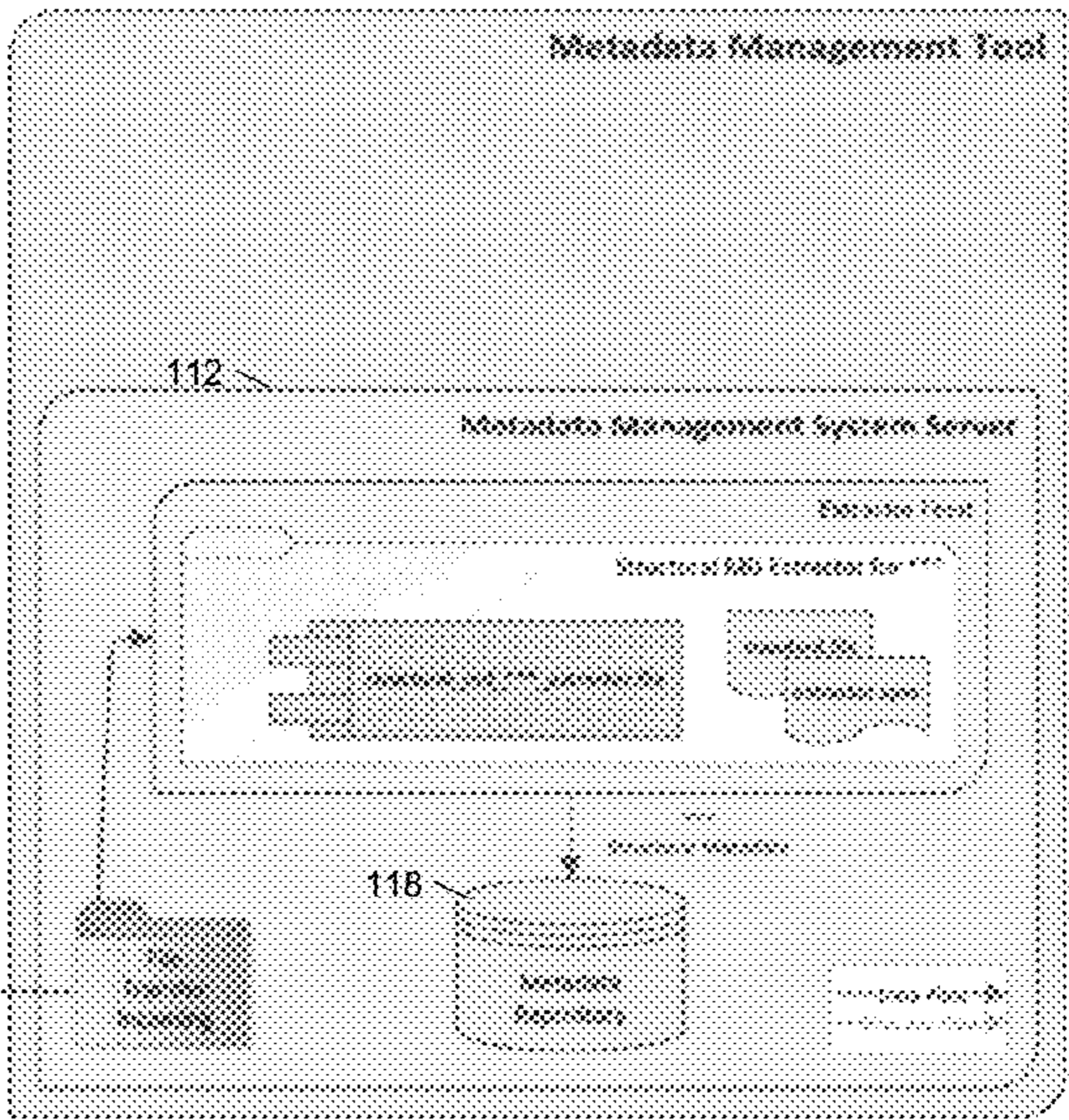
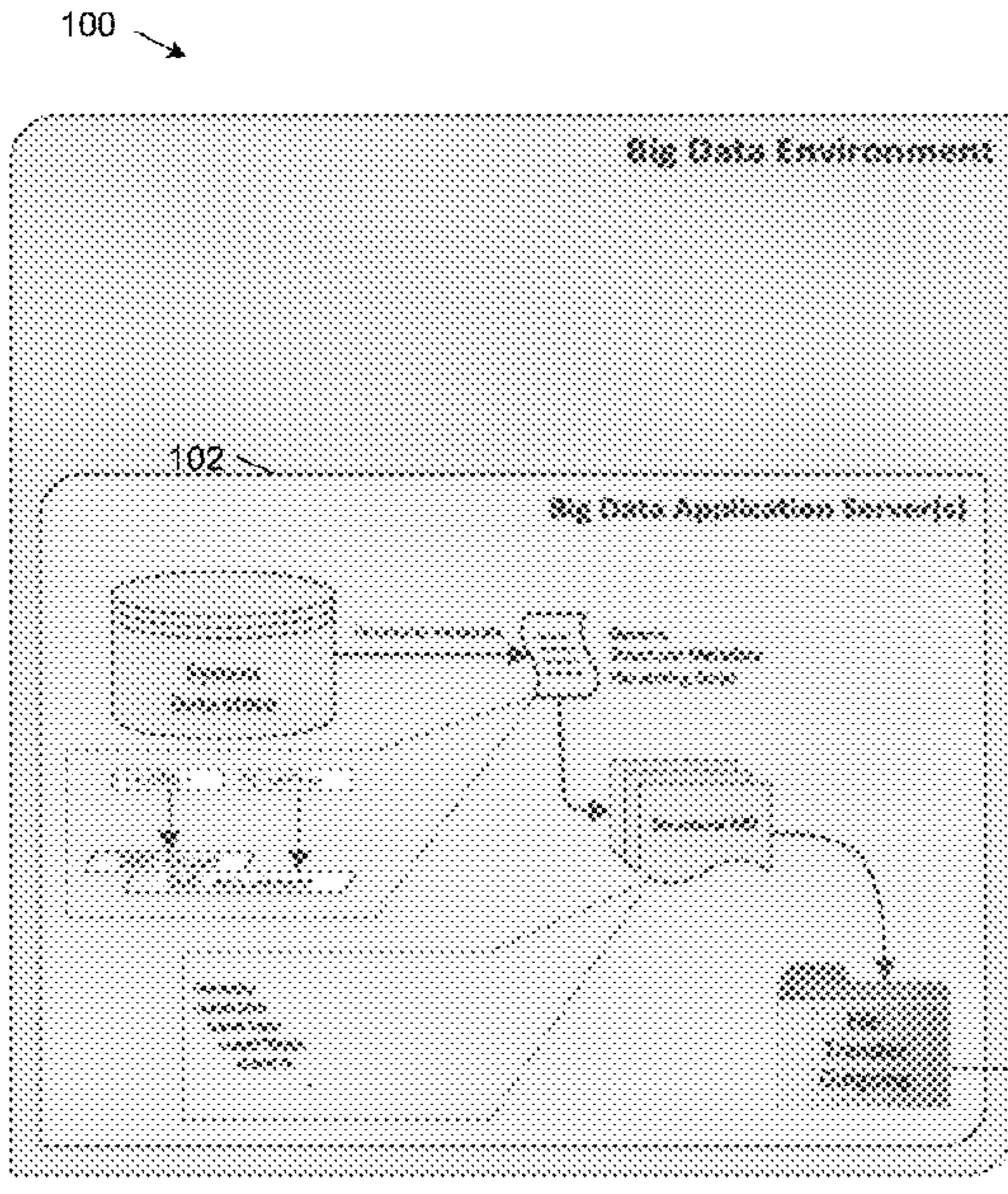
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An example system for programmatically extracting data from a big data source includes: a processor; and system memory encoding instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the system to: extract metadata from the big data source using the utility; transform the metadata into a standard format; and load the metadata in a repository.

10 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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100 →

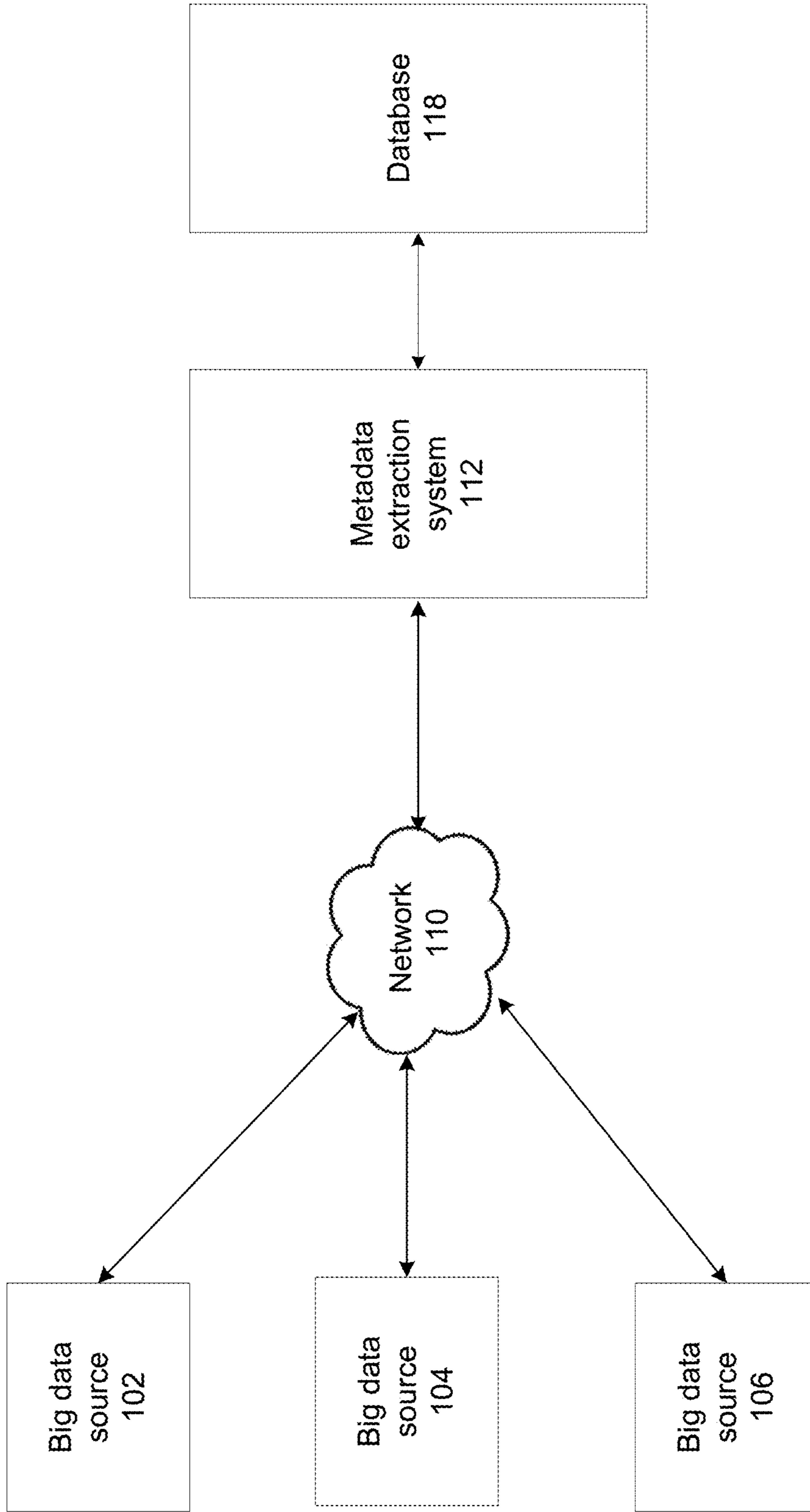


Figure 1

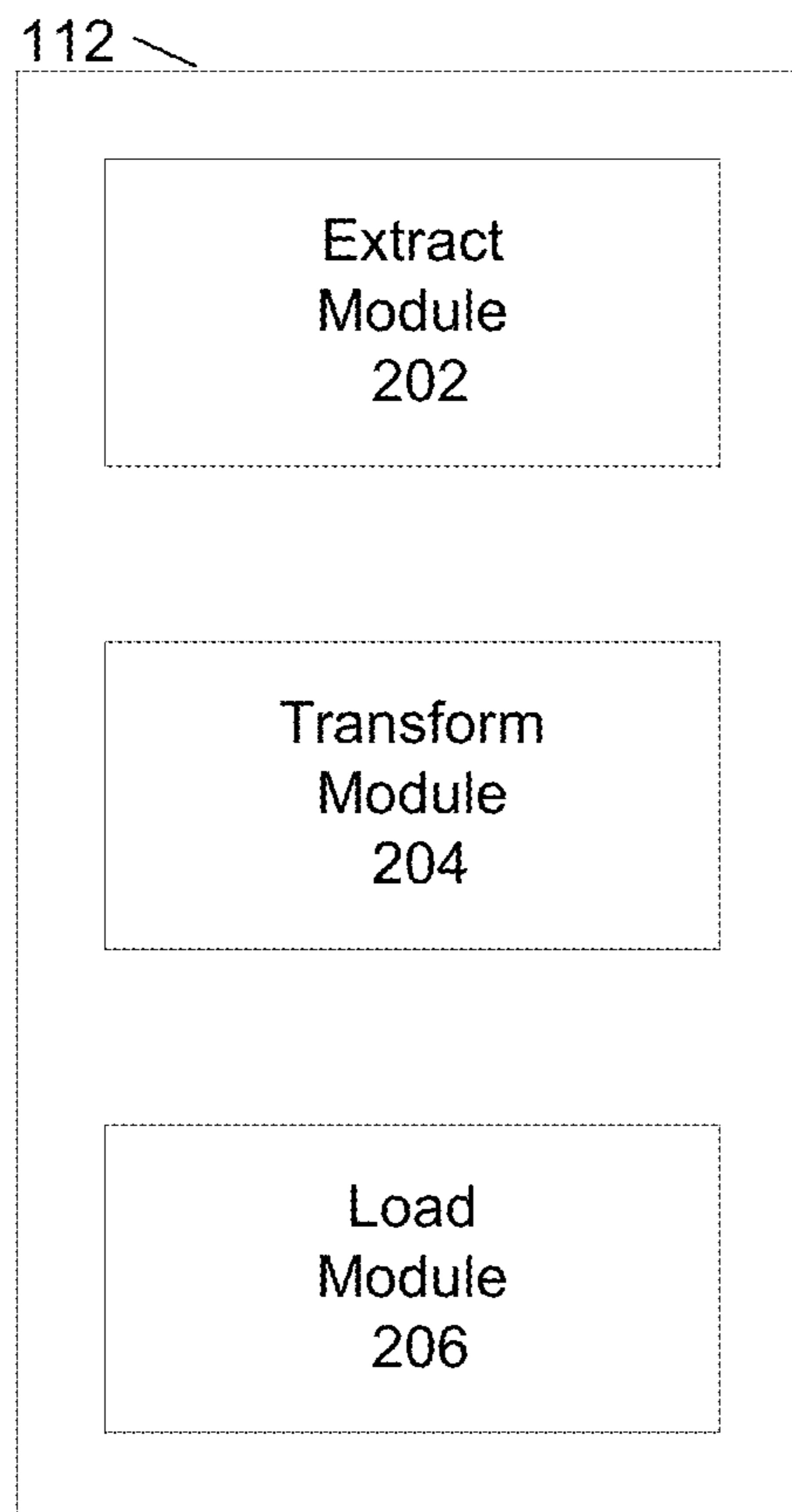


Figure 2

100 →

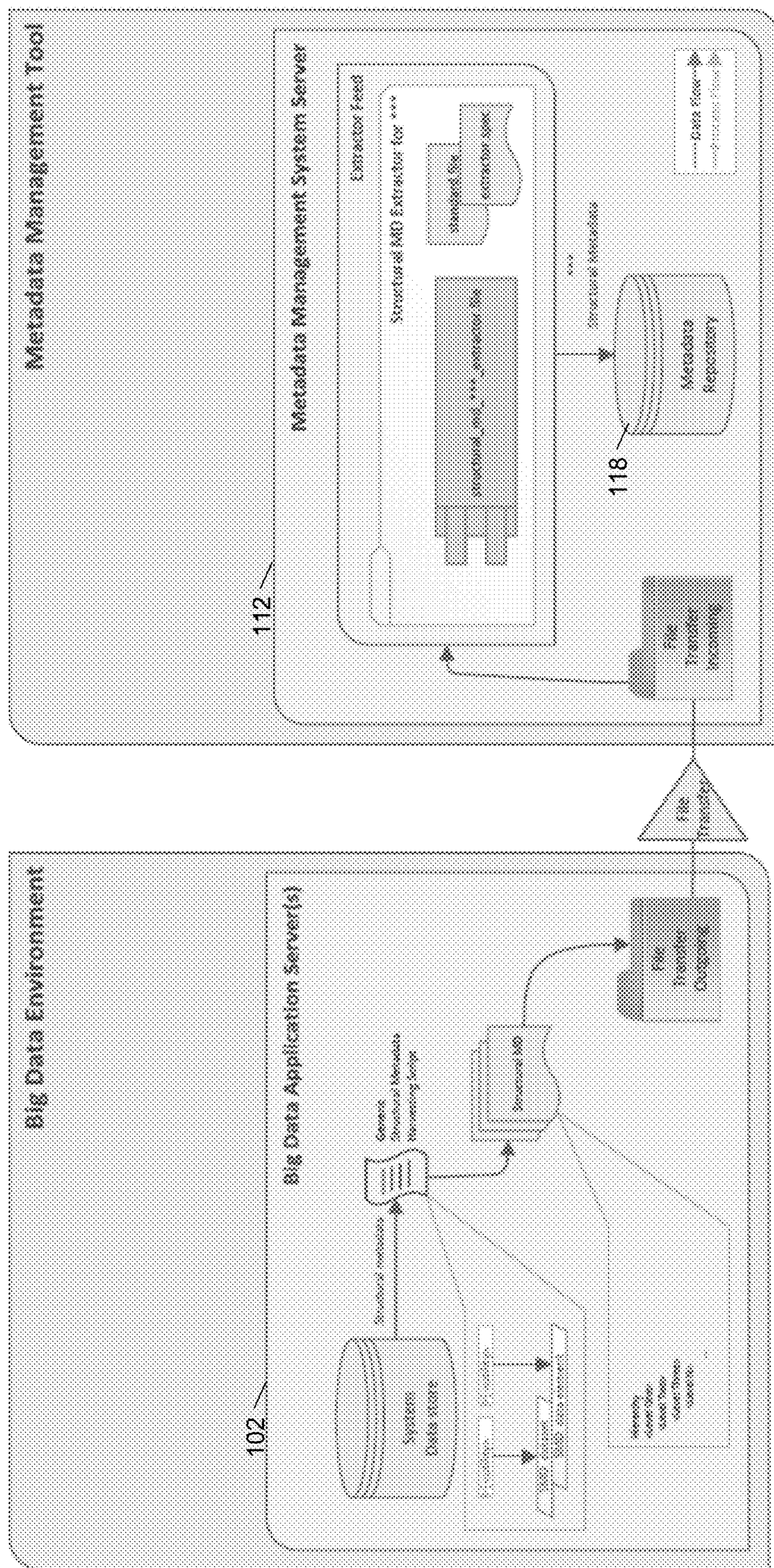


Figure 3

400 →

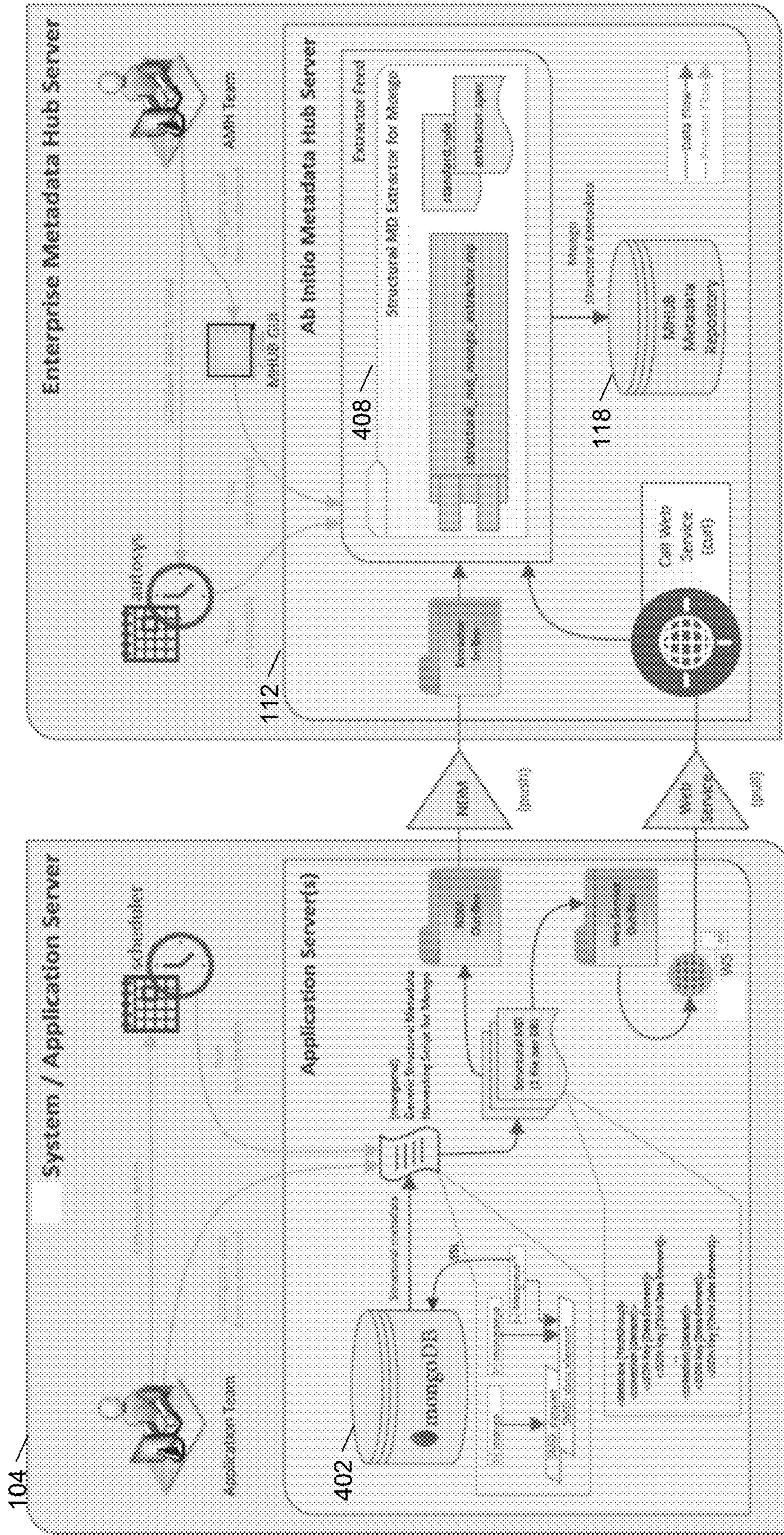


Figure 4

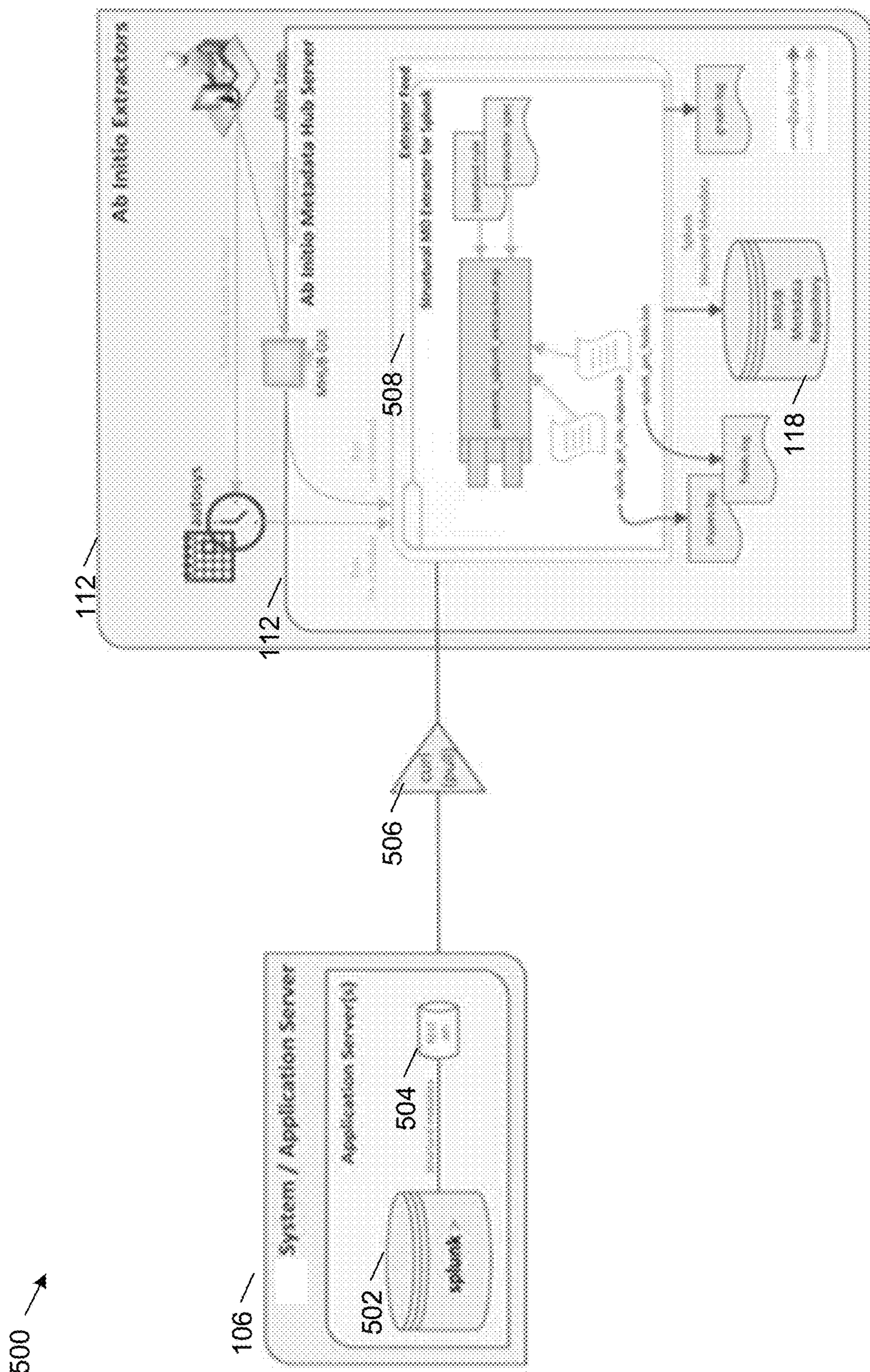


Figure 5

600 →

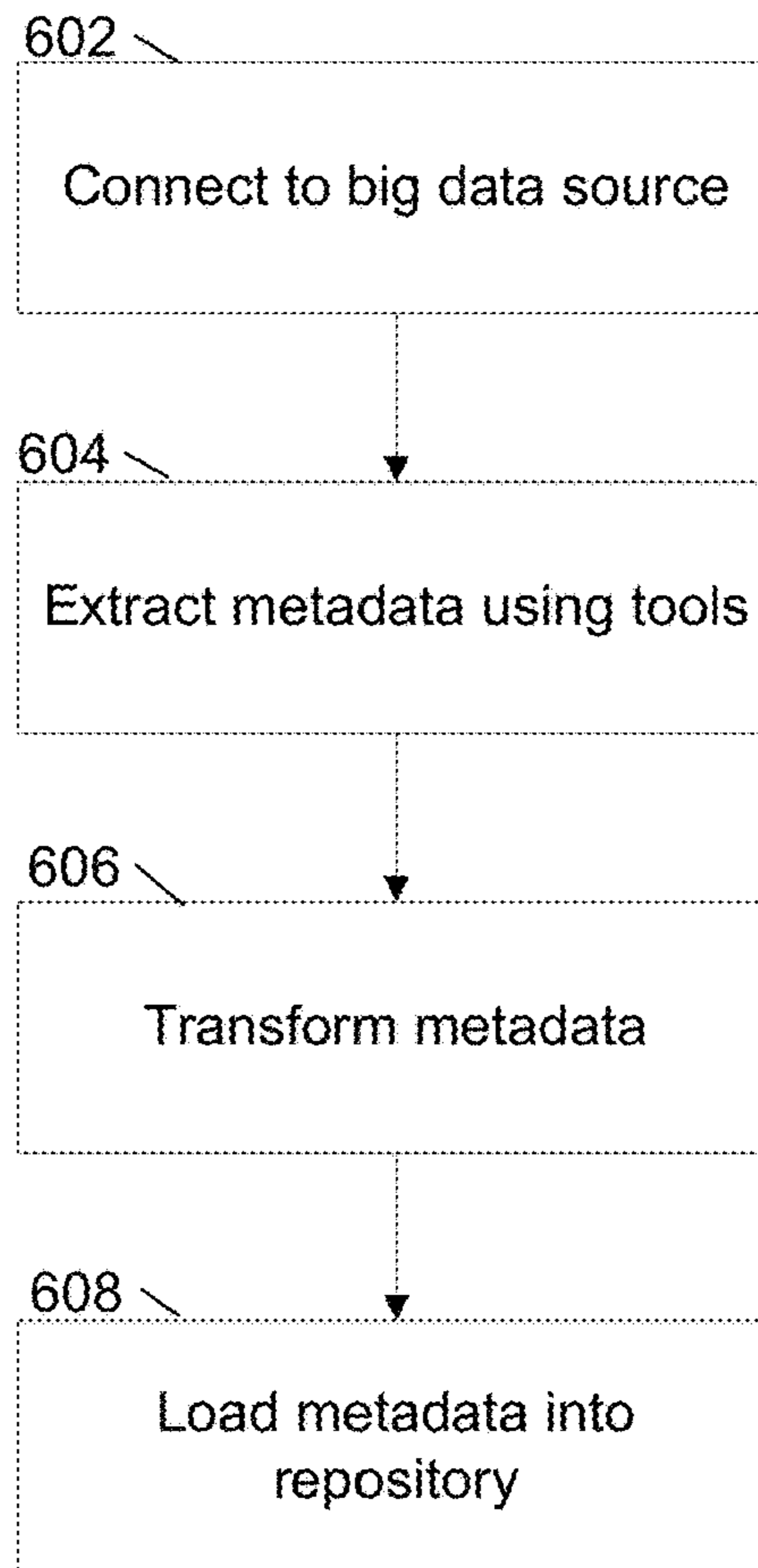


Figure 6

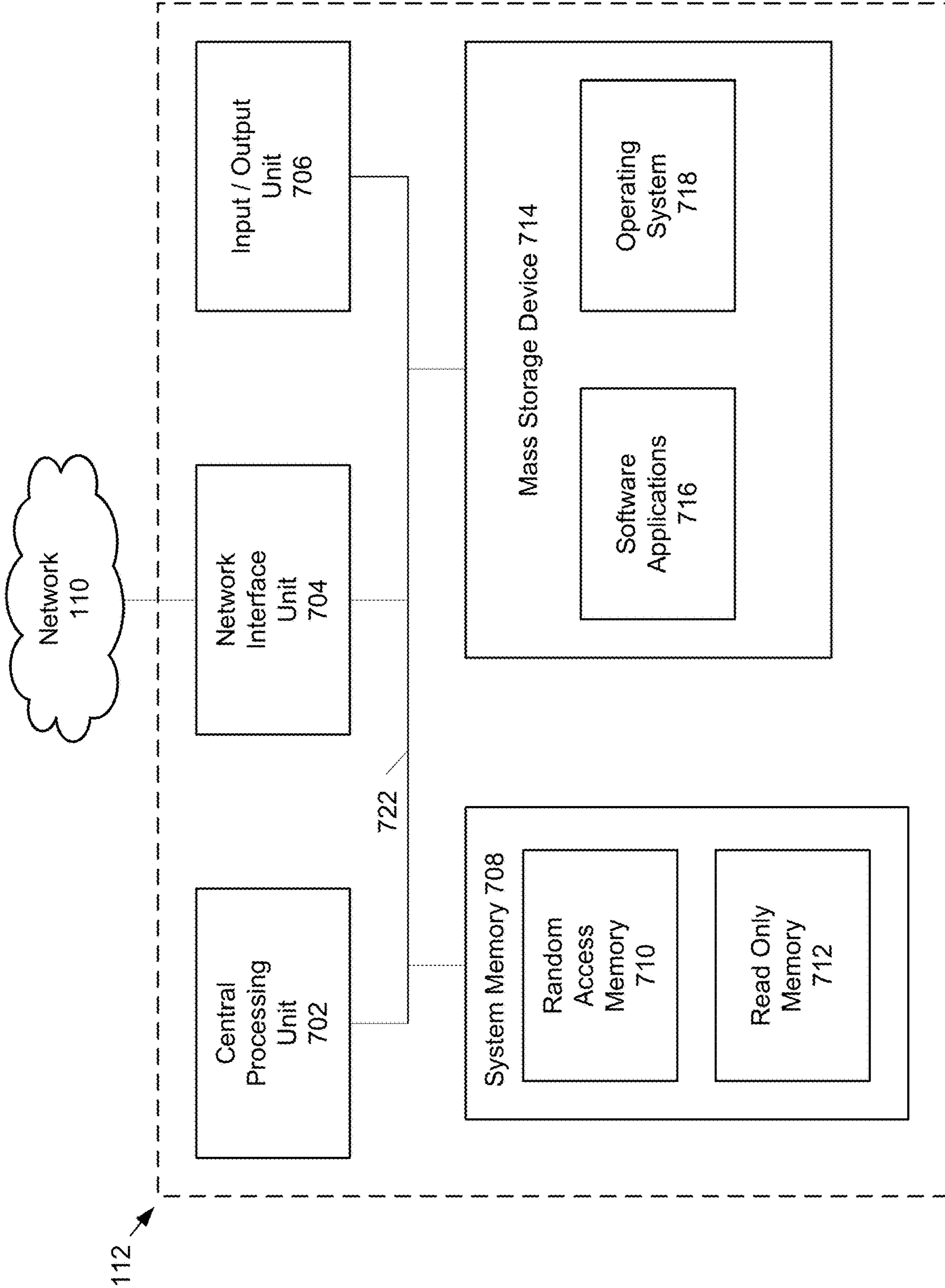


Figure 7

METADATA EXTRACTION FROM BIG DATA SOURCES

BACKGROUND

Databases store “data about the data”, which is referred to as metadata. Much of the data that is consumed (such as a value on a report) comes from multiple “upstream systems”. Metadata helps connect these systems together. Understanding the metadata of upstream systems is critical in validating the logic and accuracy of “downstream data”. The volume, complexity and changing nature of metadata makes it difficult to maintain.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the disclosure are directed to an example system for programmatically extracting data from a big data source includes: a processor; and system memory encoding instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the system to: extract metadata from the big data source using the utility; transform the metadata into a standard format; and load the metadata in a repository.

The details of one or more techniques are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of these techniques will be apparent from the description, drawings, and claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an example system that provides for the programmatic extraction of metadata from big data sources.

FIG. 2 shows example logical components of the system of the system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 shows additional example details of the system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 shows additional example details of another embodiment of the system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 shows additional example details of another embodiment of the system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 shows an example method for the programmatic extraction of metadata from big data sources.

FIG. 7 shows example physical components of the devices of the system of FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure is directed to the programmatic extraction of metadata from big data sources.

Metadata is “data about data” and provides the information that connects systems together. This is especially true in big data sources, where the metadata provides the information necessary to understand the data, particularly from where upstream the data came.

The present disclosure provides for the programmatic extraction of metadata from big, unstructured or semi-structured data sources. Examples of such big data sources include: MongoDB from MongoDB, Inc. of New York City, N.Y.; Splunk Enterprise from Splunk Inc. of San Francisco, Calif.; and Hadoop from The Apache Software Foundation of Wakefield, Mass. Other big data sources can be used.

In examples described herein, a script or tool is configured to run on a big data source to extract a dataset including the metadata. The extracted metadata is named or otherwise organized into directories that identify from where the data originated (i.e., import feed).

A metadata management server can receive and store the extracted metadata. One example of such a metadata management server is the Ab Initio Metadata System (including the Ab Initio Metadata Hub) from Ab Initio Software LLC of Lexington, Mass. Other systems can be used.

This metadata extraction capability improves the system’s ability to understand the data: where data is coming from; where it is going; and/or what happens to the data along the way. Potential beneficiaries include: technology groups; compliance; regulators, line-of-business reporting; etc.

For example, some reports contain data that has passed through many (e.g., five-plus) upstream systems. With automation, this knowledge can be programmatically captured and shared with a wide variety of audiences. This lineage involves understanding where data comes from across multiple systems.

FIGS. 1-3 shows an example system **100** that can provide for the programmatic extraction of metadata from big data sources. System **100** includes big data sources **102, 104, 106** (e.g., MongoDB, Splunk, Hadoop, etc.), a network **110**, a metadata extraction device **112**, and a database **118**. More, fewer, or different components are possible.

In this example, the big data sources **102, 104, 106** are big, unstructured or semi-structured data sources. The big data sources **102, 104, 106** can house information associated with customers and financial transactions for a financial organization (e.g., a bank) having a plurality of customers. However, many other types of data can also be used.

The example network **110** is a computing device network that may include the Internet, private networks, and a combination thereof. In some arrangements, the network **110** includes wired and/or wireless networks. The metadata extraction device **112** communicates with the big data sources **102, 104, 106** using network **110**.

The metadata extraction device **112** includes one or more computing devices that are programmed to programmatic extract metadata from the big data sources **102, 104, 106**. Information from the metadata extraction device **112** is stored in the database **118**. For instance, the database **118** can include the Ab Initio Metadata Hub from Ab Initio Software LLC, although other configurations are possible.

Referring now to FIG. 2, additional details of the metadata extraction device **112** are shown. The metadata extraction device **112** can logically be broken into three components: an extract module **202**; a transform module **204**; and a load module **206**.

The extract module **202** is programmed to extract metadata from one or more of the big data sources **102, 104, 106**. The extract module **202** includes an import feed that defines what metadata to import and how to do so. The extract module **202** includes the location of the big data sources **102, 104, 106** to be imported and related parameters, as well as the name of the import rule and data source connection to be used.

The transform module **204** transforms metadata into a different (e.g., hub-friendly format for the database **118**). The transform module **204** includes import rules that specify mappings and transformations to be performed on the metadata being extracted, as well as loading instructions, such that it can be mapped to a specific data model (e.g., Ab Initio’s data model).

For example, an import rule can map a path in a technical repository to a source path in the database **118**. Another import rule can change underscores in a source to spaces in the database **118**. An import rule names the import extractor to be used.

3

The load module **206** loads the extracted and transformed metadata into the database **118**. An import extractor reads metadata from its source and converts it to a format that the import process understands. In some examples, the metadata is first loaded by the load module **206** into a changeset, a temporary location (staging area) in the database **118**. The changeset records the proposed additions, deletions, and modifications. The changeset can be reviewed, approved, then becomes available within the database **118**.

The metadata extraction device **112** thereby provides a detailed understanding of the data structures from the big data sources **102**, **104**, **106**, including one or more of: schemas, tables, columns, executables, lineage, relationships, etc.

Referring now to FIG. 4, an example system **400** for the programmatic extraction of the metadata from the big data source **104** is shown. In this example, the big data source **104** is a MongoDB big data source. The metadata extraction device **112** is programmed to extract the relevant metadata information from the MongoDB big data source.

More specifically, the data of the big data source **104** is stored in a database **402**. This data can be unstructured or semi-structured. The metadata extraction device **112** includes an extraction module **408**. The extraction module **408** uses a custom script to invoke functionality associated with the database **402**.

In this instance, the metadata extraction device **112** uses a utility associated with the database **402** (i.e., the MongoEye utility) to interact with the big data source **104** to extract the metadata. The custom script invokes the MongoEye utility to extract the metadata. This can include a determination of the data store name and size, definition of a sampling clause (the utility takes samples of the unstructured data to determine valid metadata while limiting performance impacts), and identification of an output file. One non-limiting example of such a custom script is provided below.

```
emptyCollectionsStr="
for collection in ${ProcCollectionsArr[@]}
do
## Prepare collection name and get collection size
coltn=$(echo ${collection}|tr -d "\`")
coltnDocCnt=$(fx_getDocCnt ${coltn})
fx_debug collection coltn coltnDocCnt ## DEBUGGING
##
## Set Sampling Clause
coltnSamplingClause=$(fx_setSamplingClause
${SAMPLE_TYPE}
${SAMPLE_SIZE} ${coltnDocCnt})"
fx_debug coltnSamplingClause ## DEBUGGING ##
## Send metadata to the OUTPUT_FILE (dataset and data
element)
if ((${coltnDocCnt}>0))
then
## Send dataset and data element metadata
echo "Collection/Dataset: (${coltn})-->Documents
(${coltnDocCnt})-->Elements"
${MONGOEYE_COMMAND} ${coltnSam-
plingClause}--col ${coltn}>>
${OUTPUT_FILE}
echo>>${OUTPUT_FILE}
echo "_EOF_">>${OUTPUT_FILE}
else
## Send only dataset metadata (empty collection)
##echo "Collection/Dataset: (${coltn})-->Documents
(none)"
```

4

```
fx_prepEmptyCollection "${MONGO_DB_NAME}"--
col "${coltn}">>
${OUTPUT_FILE}
## Capture list of empty collections
emptyCollectionsStr="${emptyCollectionsStr} ${coltn}
done
```

The metadata extraction device **112** then transforms the data, which includes naming and organizing the metadata in such a way that the data can be stored in and accessed from the database **118**. The transformation includes moving the extract metadata to a standard format, such as a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format.

The metadata extraction device **112** then loads the metadata into the database **118**. Initially, a change set is created, reviewed and approved using functionality provided by Ab Initio. Finally, the metadata is published in the database **118** for viewing.

The result is a detailed understanding of the data structures from the big data source **104**, including: Mongo database names, collections, and/or JSON Keys. One non-limiting example of the collected metadata is provided in the table below. The hierarchical structure includes: database name, collection, and JSON key.

Type of metadata	Value extracted from Mongo-based Application	Native Type (Descriptor for keys)
Application	GenericApplication	n/a
Database name	GenericApplication_DB	n/a
Collection*	GenericCollection	
JSON Key	_id	Object id 38%, string 61%
JSON Key	Addedtowatchlist	Date
JSON Key	Assessment_check	Array 16%, object 83%
JSON Key	Generic_ID	string

Referring now to FIG. 5, another example of a system **500** for the programmatic extraction of the metadata from the big data source **106** is shown. In this example, the big data source **106** is a Splunk big data source. The metadata extraction device **112** is programmed to extract the relevant metadata information from the Splunk big data source.

More specifically, the data of the big data source **106** is stored in a database **502**. This data can be unstructured or semi-structured. The metadata extraction device **112** uses a connector to invoke functionality associated with the database **502**.

Specifically, the metadata is made available to the metadata extraction device **112** via an application programming interface (API) **504**. An account (e.g., for running automated processes) is set up to access the API **504** to extract the metadata from the database **502**.

The extraction is done through the API **504** by an extraction module **508**. The extraction module **508** systematically queries the database **502** for the metadata. This metadata extraction is done in three consecutive passes corresponding to the hierarchical structures in the database **502**:

first pass—top hierarchical, to create index: give me all indexes (where index=*) Result (one row)="GenericIndex001" (as shown in the table below);
second pass—source types: give me all SourceTypes, where index=GenericIndex001; Result=GenericIndex: Generic_ST (as shown below); and
third pass—fields: give me all fields, where Index=GenericIndex001 and Sourcetype=GenericIndex:Generic_ST (as shown below).

The index is an organization method that is used by the big data source (e.g., Splunk) to provide an overall container for the data. The sourcetype is a default field within the big data source (e.g., Splunk), allowing the big data source to identify from where the data came, describes the type of data, and/or helps formatting of the data (e.g., dates). The fields are the lowest level within the big data source data organization. A field refers to the data stored, such as "Account #123". Fields are the building blocks of searches, reports, and data models within the big data source.

A transport mechanism **506** transfers data to or from the database **502** and the metadata extraction device **112**. One example of the transport mechanism **506** is curl, which is a tool to transfer data to and from a data source. In this example, curl uses one of the supported protocols (HTTP, HTTPS, . . . or FILE) to shepherd data. In one example, a shell script is used to accomplish the extraction. The transport mechanism **506** acts as a middle man, passing the query directions and returning the results.

The metadata extraction device **112** then transforms the data, which includes a custom process that is configured to processes the metadata from the API **504**. The process is programmed to place the metadata into a format for storage, such as a forward that is readable by Ab Initio.

The metadata extraction device **112** then loads the metadata into the database **118**. Initially, a change set is created, reviewed and approved using functionality provided by Ab Initio. Finally, the metadata is published in the database **118** for viewing.

The result is a detailed understanding of the data structures from the big data source **106**. One non-limiting example of the collected metadata is provided in the table below. The hierarchical structure includes: hierarchical structure includes: instance, index, sourcetype, and field.

Type of metadata	Value extracted from Splunk	Native Type (Descriptor for Field)
Instance name*	Generic Splunk	n/a
Index	GenericIndex001	n/a
SourceType	GenericIndex:Generic ST	n/a
Field	Action	Null
Field	App	Null
Field	App:able_to_transfer file	Null
Field	App:category	Null

Referring now to FIG. **6**, an example method **600** is shown for the programmatic extraction of the metadata from the big data source. Generally, the method **600** is performed by the metadata extraction device **112** during metadata extraction.

At operation **602**, a connection to the big data source is made. This can be done, for instance, through an API or other mechanism, such as the API **504** for the big data source **106**.

Next, at operation **604**, the metadata of the big data source is programmatically extracted by the metadata extraction device **112**. For example, the extraction module **508** can extract the metadata by systematically querying the database **502** for the metadata using consecutive passes.

At operation **606**, the metadata is transformed by the metadata extraction device **112**. For example, the extraction module **508** uses the custom process described above to transform the data.

Finally, at operation **608**, the extracted metadata is stored in a repository by the metadata extraction device **112**. For

example, the metadata extraction device **112** loads the metadata into the database **118** for review and approval prior to publication.

As illustrated in the example of FIG. **7**, example physical components of the metadata extraction device **112** are shown.

The metadata extraction device **112** includes at least one central processing unit ("CPU") **702**, also referred to as a processor, a system memory **708**, and a system bus **722** that couples the system memory **708** to the CPU **702**. The system memory **708** includes a random access memory ("RAM") **710** and a read-only memory ("ROM") **712**. A basic input/output system that contains the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the metadata extraction device **112**, such as during startup, is stored in the ROM **712**. The metadata extraction device **112** further includes a mass storage device **714**. The mass storage device **714** is able to store software instructions and data. Some or all of the components of the metadata extraction device **112** can also be included in the other computing components of the system **100**.

The mass storage device **714** is connected to the CPU **702** through a mass storage controller (not shown) connected to the system bus **722**. The mass storage device **714** and its associated computing device-readable data storage media provide non-volatile, non-transitory storage for the metadata extraction device **112**. Although the description of computing device-readable data storage media contained herein refers to a mass storage device, such as a hard disk or solid state disk, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that computing device-readable data storage media can be any available non-transitory, physical device or article of manufacture from which the central display station can read data and/or instructions.

Computing device-readable data storage media include volatile and non-volatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computing device-readable software instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Example types of computing device-readable data storage media include, but are not limited to, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other solid state memory technology, CD-ROMs, digital versatile discs ("DVDs"), other optical storage media, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by the metadata extraction device **112**.

According to various embodiments, the metadata extraction device **112** may operate in a networked environment using logical connections to remote network devices through the network **110**, such as the Internet, or another type of network. The metadata extraction device **112** may connect to the network **110** through a network interface unit **704** connected to the system bus **722**. It should be appreciated that the network interface unit **704** may also be utilized to connect to other types of networks and remote computing systems. The metadata extraction device **112** also includes an input/output controller **706** for receiving and processing input from a number of other devices, including a touch user interface display screen, or another type of input device. Similarly, the input/output controller **706** may provide output to a touch user interface display screen or other type of output device.

As mentioned briefly above, the mass storage device **714** and the RAM **710** of the metadata extraction device **112** can store software instructions and data. The software instruc-

7

tions include an operating system **718** suitable for controlling the operation of the metadata extraction device **112**. The mass storage device **714** and/or the RAM **710** also store software instructions and software applications **716**, that when executed by the CPU **702**, cause the metadata extraction device **112** to provide the functionality discussed in this document. For example, the mass storage device **714** and/or the RAM **710** can store software instructions that, when executed by the CPU **702**, cause the metadata extraction device **112** to extract, transform, and load metadata from a big data source.

Although various embodiments are described herein, those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that many modifications may be made thereto within the scope of the present disclosure. Accordingly, it is not intended that the scope of the disclosure in any way be limited by the examples provided.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for programmatically extracting data from a big data source, the system comprising:

a processor; and

system memory encoding instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the system to:

invoke a connector through an application programming interface to access the big data source;

extract metadata from the big data source using the connector by systematically querying the big data source to perform multiple passes, including to:

identify indexes in a first pass;

identify source types in a second pass; and

identify fields in a third pass;

transform the metadata into a standard format; and

load the metadata in a repository.

2. The system of claim **1**, wherein the big data source comprises a Splunk big data source.

3. The system of claim **2**, wherein the system memory encodes further instructions which, when executed by the

8

processor, cause the system to use an application programming interface of the Splunk big data source to access the metadata.

4. The system of claim **1**, wherein the system memory encodes further instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the system to perform multiple passes to extract the metadata.

5. The system of claim **1**, wherein the system memory encodes further instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the system to use a transport mechanism to transfer data from the big data source.

6. The system of claim **1**, wherein the system memory encodes further instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the system to use curl to transfer data from the big data source.

7. The system of claim **1**, wherein the system memory encodes further instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the system to create a change set in the repository.

8. The system of claim **7**, wherein the system memory encodes further instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the system to publish the metadata in the repository once the change set is approved.

9. A method for programmatically extracting data from a big data source, the method comprising:

invoking a connector through an application programming interface to access the big data source;

extracting metadata from the big data source using the connector by systematically querying the big data source to perform multiple passes, including:

identifying indexes in a first pass;

identifying source types in a second pass; and

identifying fields in a third pass;

transforming the metadata into a standard format; and

loading the metadata in a repository.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein the big data source comprises a Splunk big data source.

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